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CHICKERING HALL.—Concert.
HELLER'S WONDER THEATER.—Magical and Musical Per-GILMORE'S GARDEN. -2 and S: P. T. Barnum's Show. NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. - Day and Evening.

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New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FOREIGN-The Russian Chaucellery at Constanti-

nople is closed. === Lord Derby declares England will remain neutral. - Austria is likely to occupy Bosnia.

Domestic.-The Nicholls party gained a Returning-Board quorum in their Legislatu o yesterday. = The Russian Grand Dukes were entertained at a formal dinner by the President last night. = There is great distress among the discharged clerks at Washington, and they are besieging the offices to be taken back. ____ The Municipal Commission's proposed Constitutional Amendment was passed by the New-York Senate. = The Supply bill was debated in the Assembly and made a special order for Monday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Mayor Ely nominated Isaac H. Bailey for Police Commissioner, but the the old leaders of the Ring except Hall, and new suits against other men who received public funds corruptly, are expected. Commissioner Campbell reported on underground rapid transit, declaring it feasible, ____ The Police Commissioners reported on three months' work of the Street-cleaning Bureau, the expenditures being \$176,000. Gold, 1063s, 1061g, 1061g. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 93910 cents. Stocks active and lower, closing weak.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observa tions point to cloudy, threatening weather, with rain. Thermometer, 40°, 46°, 45°.

Mr. Sherman, as Secretary, disregards the recommendations of Mr. Sherman, as Senator. This is the stoicism of a hardened reformer.

Marvelous treasures still remain in the Emma Mine-or at least Trenor W. Park's counsel say so. Possibly they would be willing to take their fees in Emma Mine stock.

Kalafat has begun all at once to occupy the attention of Turkey and Roumania. Situated on the Danube, opposite Widdin, it may be used effectually to defend that important fortress. In the campaign of 1828 the Russians occupied it, but in that of 1853-4 the Turks seized the town and held it against a strong Russian force. The place may be of less strategic importance in this campaign, but Prince Charles has nevertheless resolved to defend it against a Turkish attack. In this way he shows at once his readiness and ability to aid the Russian cause.

The suffrage section in the Charter Commission's amendments to the Constitution was finally approved by the Senate last night after an earnest debate, and the amendments were then adopted, in bulk, by a handsome majority. This is more than half the battle. While all but one of the votes cast against the suffrage section were given by Democrats, Democratic votes were given in favor of the amendments, and the danger of a strict party division on this grave question has been happily avoided. Not a day should now be lost in pressing the amendments upon the Assembly for action, and we hope to see Mr. Fish moving in the matter at once. The time is short.

Maddox makes a brief reappearance-not however, in the interest of forty millions of people; not even in his own. The reappearance is involuntary, as it might well be. His letter is a curious revelation of the morals of one section of the Treasury Department under President Grant's Administration. Here was recognize and support the Republican State a hired gossip, paid with Government money to go about and collet scandalous political rumors and talk, from ex-Treasury officials in disgrace and ex-Congressmen under indictment. His stories of the "conspiracies" and "crooked ways" of of the army, the dispersal of the Nicholls some of the most distinguished members of Legislature at the point of the bayonet, the the Republican party are not worth the paper ejection of Nicholls from the State House, and they were written on, but they were gravely the establishment of a strict and permanent reported to his superior for the august but | military police. If there are any sensible poli- flexible larynx than ours. Vocal habits are

says, in his last sentence, that he believes every word of it himself. We wonder if the President of the United States was equally foolish.

Each fresh installment of the evidence taken with respect to the St. Louis fire makes it all the more evident that the responsibility for the loss of life at the Southern Hotel rests upon the persons whose duty it was in the first place to take proper precautions against fire, and then to give warning of the danger to all who were in the building. Almost every witness examined yesterday testified that, while groping his way out through the ballways, he was met by one of the hotel officials who was urging the frightened guests to return to their rooms, although the heat and smoke were intolerable. The fire annunciator had been entirely neglected; one of the proprietors confessed that he gave no orders to have the guests aroused. Adding a few facts like these to the fact that fully twenty minutes were consumed in fighting the fire before the alarm was given, the sum total is by no means a testimonial to the self-possession or conscientious fidelity of those who had so many human lives in their charge.

Lord Derby's declaration that England intends to remain neutral in the coming conflict must convince the Turks that they will have to encounter Russia single-handed. Throughout the negotiations they entertained a latent hope that for her own sake Great Britain would enable them to resist Russian aggression. They failed, however, to discern the changes which have occurred since the Crimean war. France and England were then exerting all their energies to maintain the integrity of Turkey. Austria and Germany had entered into a defensive alliance against Russia, and Sardinia had gone so far as to send troops to the Crimea. Persia did not count politically, and Greece was held in check by British influence. All Europe seemed resolved to keep Russia within her existing limits. At present all is changed. The five Protecting Powers have withdrawn their Embassadors, and no one nation in Europe is likely to combine with the other to maintain the Ottoman Power. Persia has become a firm friend of Russia, and Greece is ready to star up insurrection and embarrass her ancient foe.

An article in another column throws considerable light on the so-called Tweed "con-"fession." This is merely, it seems, a statement by Mr. Tweed of the property which he can surrender and the information he can farnish to satisfy the just demands of the State. The formal request for release which accompanies it is not submitted for the Attorney-General's acceptance or rejection, for the reason that Mr. O'Conor has already accepted Tweed as a witness for the State, and these facts have been laid before the Attorney-General in their present shape merely that he may assure himself that he is getting all the evidence necessary for his purposes. The two or three hundred persons in various parts of the State who know their names ought to be in this statement and probably are, will be rejoiced to know that the present negotiations between Tweed and the Attorney-General are more formal than real, and that the release of the great witness is inevitable. About that time, look out for several hundred questions of veracity-with the public very much disposed to believe the ex-convict as against the unconvicted citizens.

NEARING THE END. The catastrophe which we have predicted

befell Mr. Packard yesterday. His Legislature has frittered itself away. It has been known for some time that a number of the members only waited for a decent excuse to go over to the opposition, and as soon as the ultimatum of the Commussion had been offered and rejected the exodus began. It began even on Wednesday morning; for no sooner had the Packard caucus resolved to en rejected him. - Settlements by all stand upon its rights than two of the now, just in proportion as she has failed to members, despairing perhaps of their pay and perquisites, put on their hats and walked over to the Legislature of Nicholls, by which they were duly seated and welcomed. It is a little confusing to learn at the same time that two colored statesmen, Brooks and George Washington, who were converted to the Nicholis denomination a few days ago, appeared on this occasion in full communion with the Packard caucus, but they returned almost immediately to the Democratic House, and explained that they had "only been down to see the boys," We suppose they found the boys getting along so very poorly, and looking so very hungry, and having so little fun that there was no temptation to stay with them. At any rate so many of the boys have now taken their departure that Nicholls has a Returning Board quorum in both houses of the Legislature, and we see no reason why with the official confirmation of his title which will probably follow this acquisition the difficulty should not immediately settle itself without any belp from Washington. What a lesson it would be in campaign statesmanship, what an exposure of the Southern blunder of the late Administration, if the great problem in American politics should be solved by five or six colored men just stepping

around the corner! Messrs. Warmoth and McMillan made significant speeches in the caucus on Wednesday. One declared that their case was hopeless without the support of the troops. The other rested all his expectations upon the firmness of a very doubtful body of unpaid Senators and Representatives. It seemed to be agreed on all hands that "if a lot of scurvy men in the St. Louis Hotel Legislature, after the majority bad voted to stand by Packard, would for paltry sum sneak into the Nicholls Legisla-'ture," then the Packard government was at an end; and it was equally beyond dispute that "a let of scurvy men" would sneak out the back door the moment the troops went away. Two years ago it required an armed force to organize the Republican Legislature; to-day it requires an armed force to prevent

its spontaneous disorganization. The truth is, there is no such thing as a Packard government in Louisiana. Mr. Packard, sitting in his office, with guards at the door, and that shifting and incoherent assemblage of legislators passing laws which there is no power in the State to execute, and imposing taxes which nobody will pay, are but the mere counterfeit and travesty of a government. When men call upon the President to administration of Louisiana, they ask him to recognize and support what has no existence, He must build one up from the foundation before he can sustain it, and the only way in which he can do that is by the unsparing use

of the difficulty in this way, let them say so frankly. At present the only choice in New-Orleans seems to be between Nicholla and Gen. Augur.

THE FIELD OF WAR IN ASIA.

"It is best to distrust all reports of Russia's military plan for the war about to begin, until it is betrayed by the movements of her armies. Her geographical relation to Turkey is such that her operations must of necessity be carried on simultaneously at both ends of a long line; but whether the main attack shall first be made on the Danube or in Armenia, or both movements urged with equal energy, or one used as a feint in the interest of the other, can only be conjectured at present. The length and breadth of the Black Sea-on which Turkey's naval power is undoubtedly sufficient to neutralize that of Russia-separates the two fields. The situation, on the Russian side, is somewhat similar to that of the Union armies in 1863, when they confronted the Confederates on the Potomac and at Chattanooga. But Turkey, although holding the inner line, has no railway communication, nor even, except between Trebizond and Erzeroum, any tolerable roads. Russia, on the other hand, has reduced the time of travel from the Danube to the foot of the Caucasus to two or three days; a splendid macadamized road crosses the range to Tiflis, and the valleys of the Kur and the Araxes give easy access to Armenia. She will have no difficulty in forwarding supplies and munitions of war either by this route or the Caspian Sea, while it will task the utmost resources of Turkey to maintain a sufficient army in a region which produces so little and is so difficult to reach from the western side. An alliance with Persia, which we think ex-

ceedingly probable, is of more importance than might be inferred from the military strength it will contribute. The northern province of Aderbaijan, of which Tabreez is the capital, is the most fertile province of Persia, and it stretches up to the foot of Mount Ararat, approaching almost as near to the Turkish fortress of Kars as the Russian territory. In case of Persia's cooperation, however, we expect to see an independent movement toward Bagdad and the line of the Euphrates. Persia has long coveted a better outlet to the waters of the world than she possesses in Busheer, on the Gulf: her frontier is not more than 120 miles to the eastward of the Tigris, and even with her ill-conditioned troops she might make a successful invasion, while Russia engages the main forces of Asiatic Turkey in Armenia. She cannot bring into the field more than fifty to seventy thousand men, and it is difficult to see how Turkey can spare half that number to resist her. Asia Minor and Syria have been largely drained of their soldiery, to recrait the armies of the Danube, and the contingents furnished-or to be furnished-by Egypt and the Barbary States, will probably

be sent to the same field. In Asia, therefore, we may almost take it for granted that Russia will steadily advance into Armenia, holding, as she moves, the shore of the Black Sea with a grip which Turkey, or even all Europe, will find it very difficult to loose. There is no Sir Fenwick Williams to defend Kars now: there are no full granaries, healthy treasuries, and ample credits on Christian exchanges, to keep strong the muscles of resistance. The greatest impediment to invasion lies in the character of the country-a high, rugged table-land, crossed with branching mountain-chains, and cut by the deep, abrupt valleys of rivers. The few detached fortresses have lost a good deal of their importance since Prussia set the example of coolly marching past Jos-fstadt in 1866; and the greater range of cannon, nowadays, will make some of them untenable. The possession of Erzeroum is equivalent to that of all Armenia, including the port of Trebizond, and Turkey could ill afford to maintain her line upon the Danube at such an expense. She is vulnerable, But she has allowed her Sultans to build new palaces instead of railroads, and must pay the penalty.

EDUCATION OF THE VOICE.

At the recent intercollegiate oratorical contest, in this city, there was no more gratifying evidence of the good results of all such general competitions than the attention which most of the speakers showed that they had given to the management of the voice. The first prize, this year as last, fell to a student of Hamilton College; and at the reception given there to Mr. Laird, when he returned with the same honors won by Mr. Elliott, the services of Prof. Frink, who had carefully trained both gentlemen, received merited acknowledgment. The substance of an oration acquires its true value through a finished dehvery, and it has been justly decided that the awarding of the prize shall depend upon the best union of both qualities. The competitors from Hamilton, Columbia, Williams, Lafavette. and Rutgers showed a marked improvement, in this respect, over their brethren of the previous year. In fact, only one or two of the speakers betrayed the influence of the oldfashioned, high-pitched, monotonous twang.

The ordinary American voice sorely lacks compass and variety. In clearness of tone, and free and animated delivery, the American usually excels the English speaker; but he falls behind the latter in depth, richness, and varied intonation. Foreigners have noticed the same peculiarity in the voices of our women, which are clear and strong, but pitched too constantly upon the same key. The only model of many of our political speakers is apparently the revival preacher, and nothing more common than to hear an excellent address almost ruined by an artificial style of delivery. Our best orators have invariably cultivated the habit of using the deeper chesttones, through the development of which the true power and compass of the voice can only he attained. In the "Rules for Declamation," which Goethe wrote for the training of actors at the Weimar Theater, he says: "The "greatest necessity is, that the actor should "utter everything he declaims in as deep a 'tone as possible; for he thereby reaches a great compass of voice, and with it the power of giving all shades of expression. But if he begins on a high pitch he soon loses the babit "of a deep masculine tone, and with it the "true expression of what is lofty and intel-" lectual."

The proper use of the voice should be taught in connection with the pronunciation of the language. It is absurd to refer the shrill or nasal voices of many Americans to the effect of climate; as well might the same reason be given for the sharp a of the Pennsylvanian or the lost r of the Virginian. Nasal voices are very common in some parts of England, but the educated classes there have inherited. through generations of culture, a deeper and more

unlearned with most difficulty by men. Yet, certainly, the voice being next to the brain the vehicle of the orator's power, it should be forged, and shaped, and tempered with the same patience and craft as the chieftain's sword. We are glad that this subject is at last forcing itself upon the attention of the Faculties of our Colleges. There will probably be some difficulty, for awhile to come, in finding competent instructors. The men who possess finely-developed voices, and are thus able to give precept and example together, are rarely willing to relapse into pedagogues. President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, we understand, intends to establish a chair of Reading and Speaking, as indispensable to a thoroughly-organized institution of learning. But the same course ought to be adopted by every Normal School in the country, in order to reach the great multitude of young pupils. Although a great deal of what the latter receive is worn off by careless home habits, some little always sticks; and the poor boy or girl who approaches the door of Society later in life will find it beset with fewer terrors. Even well-pronounced and agreeably modulated ignorance is much more tolerable than when it reaches us through the nose and accompanied by double negatives.

KEEPING THE KEEPERS.

Now and then a little spurt of suddenly zealous discipline serves to show us that life and property, so far as they are guarded by the police of this city, and especially in the night time, are not in the safest position. The other night, after 12 o'clock, Commissioner Erhardt sent out sixteen roundsmen, detailed from the up-town districts, to watch matters down town. Their observation was far from encouraging. They reported one officer enjoying himself in a hotel in the Bowery; another who retired early to his boarding-house; two who indulged in extended conversations with other persons and neglected their patrol; one who stood in the doorway of a liquor-shop and talked with a woman, and two resting themselves in the back room of a grocery. Altogether some twenty-odd cases of slovenly and negligent performance of duty were reported. One officer resorted to the expedient of arresting a roundsman as a suspicious person, merely that the other officers at the station might know him afterward when they saw him. This is a pretty poor way of bluffing the Commissioner, who has a plenty of roundsmen at command, and can put them at short notice and in citizens' dress, at any time, where he may think them the most needed. Commissioner Erhardt is not disposed to be lenient. He is determined to keep the officers vigilant if possible; and it is intimated that several dismissals from the force may follow the espionage of Tuesday night.

Every policeman who is fit for his position will be glad to have its reputation sustained by these summary proceedings, which harm no competent officer, and damage only those who are in the service merely for the sake of getting a livelihood out of it, and with no desire or wish to perform its duties faithfully. A good policeman does not care a straw how many roundsmen the Commissioner may send out in citizens' clothes to watch him. In fact he rather prefers to be overlooked than otherwise. The negligence reported on Tuesday night occurred in one of the very worst parts of the city, where activity and circumspection are the most needed; and the course of the Commissioner will do something toward restoring a confidence in the police which has been, either justly or unjustly, a little im-

COURING AS A PROFESSION. The dignity of the cook's profession has at

length been legally vindicated in the Court of Common Pleas, as all who justly estimate the value of a well prepared meal will be rejoiced to hear. It was in this wise. The late Dr. Carl Schiefferdecker (Phoebus! what a name!) was a medical man of the hydropathic persuasion. Because sick people did not come to packed and plunged and showered in Dr. Carl Schiefferdecker's aquarium, or for some other reason, an execution for debt was issued against the deceased Priessnitzian's estate, and a phaeton was seized by the sheriff. Upon this the Fraulein Euphrosyne W. Schiefferdecker brought an action against the execution creditors for \$500, the value of the vehicle, which she declared to be her own private and personal chariot. She also set forth that she was the adopted daughter of Dr. Carl Schieff-&c. For the defense, it was urged that she was only his cook. To this she made answer that in Germany, the land of her nativity, every young lady was taught the art of cookery. Larremore, J., justly observed that a knowledge of the culinary art was in his opinion as necessary an accomplishment as a knowledge of singing or of playing the piano-forte. So far his Honor agreed with Miss Euphrosyne W. Schiefferdecker-only he couldn't exactly see what all this had to do with the right, title, and interest in the phaeton aforesaid. The jury couldn't see it either, and consequently the lady-cook lost her case; for instead of giving her \$500, which she claimed, they rendered a verdict against her, and left her to pay her own and defendant's costs.

We think Judge Larremore, while he had the lady under oath and liable to a cross-examination, might have done a public service by drawing from her a few choice German recipes for the benefit of the public, and especially Miss Euphrosyne's method of making potato salads, stewing pike, and of preparing sundry dishes which are specially remarkable for a superabundance of grease and a superfluity of vinegar. The opportunity, however, is for the present lost-a misfortune about which we do not intend to break our hearts. We merely meant, when we began, to state the learned Judge's dictum concerning cooking, which we trust will be permitted to pass unreversed into the common law of the land.

The men of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, being upon a strike, were very much astonished and alarmed on Wednesday at the appearance of one more champion than they had counted on. Mr. George Francis Train, who improves all opportunities, determined to improve this. So he issued a handbill setting forth that the moment he informed the Brotherhood that "he had 1,000,000 men to back them, they struck." The strikers have made hot haste to inform the public that they "have not authorized the gentleman to take up their case;" on the contrary, they would be exceedingly obliged to him if he would let it severely alone. We dare say that Mr. Train, like Paul Pry, is swearing that he "will never do a goodnatured thing again."

The portrait of Carlyle by Millais is to be engraved when finished, and will no doubt become a popular library picture. M. Rajon is at work upon an engraved portrait of Mr. Carlyle, and not long ago Mr. Whistler painted another. The aspect of the Chelsea Frederick Martin, the compiler of the "Statesman's Year-Book," is preparing a biography of Carlyle, as whose secretary he acted for a short time. It is under-

credulous eye of President Grant. Marldox | ticians at the North who desire a settlement | first and most easily caught by children, and | stood that Mr. Martin is paying special attention to "the description of parents and environments," which Mr. Carlyle himself has declared to be the true history of a man's childhood. Many stories will, it is affirmed, be told of Mr. Carlyle's father, from whom came the son's

grim humor.

The wife of Postmaster-General Key has a placid face and dark hair plainly dressed. Her gowns are exceedingly simple, and she wears very few orna

Mrs. Senior, Thomas Hughes's sister, who died lately, was a Government Inspector of Workhouses and Workhouse Schools. She is described as a lovely lady, gentle, quiet, graceful, as well as efficient. She greatly admired America, and her friends hoped to see her here this year.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson has attracted the distinguished attention of The Nation, which says of her: Where she errs is in failing to perceive that not only have the times and the manners changed since she began come au actress and playwright, she places herself before an entirely new public, in a new atmosphere, and under new conditions." her career as a public speaker, but that in trying to be

The reception of the Grand Dukes at the White House was very gracefully managed. As they descended from their carriage the glass doors of the inner vestibule were thrown open, and Secretary Evarts, i faultless full dress, appeared and greeted the guests. He then escorted them into the presence of the President, and they talked and talked and talked. The Grand Duke Alexis were a dark blue uniform, a bright blue sash over his shoulder, and a feather in his hat.

Ex-Gov. Washburn nearly 20 years ago received from a young man in Boston a letter telling him of his struggle in life, and the difficulty he had in securing an education; that every profession seemed to be crowded, and that there seemed to be little or no chance for a young man, without money or influential friends to aid him, to succeed in a city like Boston, and asking the Governor if he would be kind enough to advise

The Governor replied in a very kind letter, detailing his own struggles, advising the young man no to be discouraged, but to persevere and get as good an education as he could, and declaring that success wa always sure to follow well directed, persistent effort. It was nearly twenty years afterward, on the 17th of June, 1875, that ex-Gov. Washburn and the young man met for the first time, the two being assigned to the same carriage in the procession of that day. The young man made himself known to the Governor, recalled the circumstance of twenty years before, and stated very frankly that the advice and fatherly tenderness of the Governor's letter had served as an inspiration through many years of toil and effort, which resulted in anaking him the present Collector of the Port of Boston.

Sir William Fairbairn once wrote the following frank and picturesque letter to a young lady friend who had married a Scotchman so narrow in his views as to have declined, in angry terms, visiting the famous engineer, on the ground that he attended a Unitarian chapel: "My dear Mrs. -, I do not wish to say a single word against the husband of your choice, but if I am to judge of his character by a letter received this morning, I should certainly arrive at conclusions anything but favorable to his discretion. He may be a good man, and have all the conditions you require, but he is assuredly de void of the feeling of what is due from one gentleman t another. You may inform Mr. -- that I do not envy his religious convictions, but I do most earnestly pray that I may never possess them. I may be wrong in this, but I am quite able to judge for myself in matters of faith, without calling upon Mr. — as my father confessor. I regret, my dear madam, that your promised visit to the Polygon should have had such a termination. Both Mrs. Pairbairn and myself retain a lively recollection of your former self, and, with every good wish, believe me, most sincerely yours, W. Pairbairn. P.S.—Mr. ——8 letter requires no answer."

The Pope is said to be witty, like most of his clever fellow-countrymen. Many of his wittieisms are historical, as when, on being asked by a devout lady, who was tearfully lamenting the misfortunes of the Church, if he did not fear for the "Bark of Peter," he replied that he was under no apprehension on account of the Bark, but he felt some doubts as to what might be the fate of the crew. When Cardinal Antonelli told him on one occasion that he had been recommended to try the Bagni baths for his gout, the Pope, jestingly alluding to the well-known false reports of Antonelii's brigand origin, said he thought his emi of Antonelil's brigand origin, said he thought his emi-nence would do well to act upon the advice, for he had neard it said the bagni (which in Italian also signifies "the hulks") had more than once been found effications for members of his family. Wee betide those whose hot Protestant prejudices accompany them into the Poulfi-cal presence-chamber! "I perceive we have some new adultions here to the Vatican gallery of statues," was the remark made by Pius IX. as, on one occasion, he passed by some ladies whose consciences forbade them to kneel where their curtosity ought never to have taken them; and pungent indeed is the Pope's wit whenever he feels called upon to use it in reproof.

Dr. Jowett, the brilliant head-master of Baliol, the eleverest of the Oxford colleges, is very independent in feeling, paying very little deference to the mag-Mr. M. D. Conway says in The Cincinnati Commercial that some dismay was caused by his baving Mr. and Mrs. Lewes (George Eliot) as his guests at Oxford; but dismay would be a feeble word to express the feeling aroused by an incident which occurred on the Sunday during which the two famous hereties staved there. On that Sunday Lowes and his wife went to hear their host preach. Jowett had gone on before them, and he was just ascending to the pulpit when he saw his guests enter the door. The church was crowded and the quests were vainly looking for seats. Jowett beckoned them to advance, and they did so very timidly, not being much used to churches. They supposed seats would be found smong the Dons and solemn posed seats would be found among the Dons and solemn folk, but there were none; meanwhile Jowett still beckoned, they shyly advancing, when they were presently
established on each side of the communion table, in the
large high-backed chairs usually reserved for bishops,
where they sat fronting the amazed congregation, and
hardly able to conceal their sense of the novelty of the
setuation, until absorbed in the magnificent section.
This may be safely regarded as the boldest thing ever
done by an English elergyman.

Madame Charles Hugo has just been married to Monsieur Edouard Lockroy, who is a writer and a rich man, and who, in settling the property, is said to have behaved very handsomely. When the settlement was signed, M. Victor Hugo addressed the contracting parties. He took his grandchildren as he spoke and handed them over to the guardianship of M. Lockroy, whose kindness of heart and amiable qualities were, he said, if possible, superior to his brilliant wit and literary talents. Though engaged in a sharp polemical warfare for upward of nine years, though a humorist and a voltigeur of journalism, he believed that M. Lockroy had ot so much as an enemy. The poet went on to say that it consoled him, as the close of his life drew on, to place all that Providence had left him of a family in the hands of such a man. When the bridal party reached the Mayoralty, where the civil ceremony was performed, an immense crowd of distinguished people were found an immense crowd of distinguished people were found waiting. M. Hugo was repeatedly cheered in Parisian manner as his carriage slowly advanced, and when he alignted the two children, hand in hand, led the van. They are used to public life, which may account for their wonderful self-possession. The bride looked pretty and beaming. She wore a costume of pearl gray satin, very elecantly made, with olive green satin trimmings and light gray hat and feathers.

HARRISBURG, April 19 .- Ex-President Grant will remain here until next Monday. It is now stated positively that ex-Senator Cameron will not accompany him on his European trip.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. C. F. Adams apparently never heard of "party" of the name of Cronin.

There are lively anticipations of a tussle be-Every able-bodied citizen of Louisiana except Eliza Pinkston has now called upon the Pelican Commisien and recied off his "views" in regard to the sit-

Boston Republicans are saying solemn words to Mr. Adams about that resurrected letter. They remind him of his efforts to destroy Mr. Lincoln's fame, and assure him his success with Mr. Hayes will be no better. The average Southern statesman is not mo-

iested with an overplus of discretion. If Wade Hampton "through the heat of conflict keeps the law in calmness made," the country will be grateful for the new depart Mr. Kasson's appointment to the Spanish

mission has been a great joy to several ambitious statesmen in Iowa who yearn for a seat in the United States Schate. Hitherto the manly form of the ex-Congressman has blocked the way. If there is an extra session, look out for fun.

The promised spectacle of the Hon. B. F. Butler prancing around the House with the rag-baby pinned to his coat tail is a sufficient guarantee of liveliness. How proud Massachusetts will be! There seems to be less anxiety than there

was concerning the quality of Mr. Evarta's Republican-ism. An impression has diffused itself abroad that what-ever else may be said of the brand the people are uncom-

If there is to be a general melting up and recasting of all the old political metal in the country, it will be found that President Hayes has prepared a very convenient mold in the Reunion party for all the choice material in both the old organizations.

It would be difficult to formulate any general law which will account for all the cometary eccen-

tricities of Gov. Warmoth's career. It is, however, safe to assert negatively that his zeal for the universal welfare of his native land does not burn with such all-consuming vehemence as to destroy completely his natural solicitude as to the political future of Gov. Warmoth is

If a new crusade against crooked whisky is organized. San Francisco should not be neglected Whisky is the native drink of California; a dry season has no terrors for its inhabitants if the whisky ho

second to none in the country in wealth and guilt, and that it can be easily uncovered if the prosecution is put in the right hands. Out of every nine clerks in the departments at Washington four are checked for dismissal, and that, too, after the periodical "reductions of force" under the late dynasty. If citizens with a taste for arithmetic would at lown with a slate and pencil and cipher for a space, the would discover that, in the best civil service on the planet, it has been customary to employ about two mest to do one man's work.

Now we can account for the recent and sudden improvement in the health of the Pope. His Holiness has been advised that John Y. Foster has abandone his design of futrenching himself as Consul in some port on the Mediterranean as a base of operations against the Vatican. John Y. has now determined to invade Japan and organize a campaign against Buddhism. Incident ally he would consent to be Consul-General at Yokohama and would not scorn the salary and perquisites.

Rhode Island is in commotion throughout her entire length and breadth. The late Democratic candidate for Governor, a man whose modesty does not force him to spend a large portion of his time in shrinking from the public gaze, is on a very loud bunt for a member of the party whom he accuses of having appro priated for personal uses a few dollars which ha given him by the expectant Governor to pay poll taxes with. The "renegade" has been arrested, and the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee has let out the pent-up indignation of his soul in a scathing speech against him, in which the heinousness of the crime has been fittingly compared to the blackest stains on the pages of history. Whether the man will be imprisoned for life or compelled to run for office on the ticket of his own party for the remainder of his days is doubtful.

Here is flat contradiction. While nearly the entire Democratic press is agreed that the Republican party is bound to "disrupt" within 20 days, a single correspondent of one of the same newspapers has dis-covered that the explosion will not take place at all. The Washington correspondent of The Louisville Courier Journal writes: "I have conversed with some very sugueious and experienced politicians who have recently visited Washington, and they concur in saying that the opposition to President Hayes's Southern policy at the extra session will not be widespread or at all formidable The stand taken in the March session by Senator Conkling, the adhesion of Don Cameron and Hartranft to the Administration, the recent declarations of the Illinois Senators, and the tone of the press, all show that Mr. Blaine and his carpet-baggers will stand alone in their rebellion. The carpet-baggers was stand above in their the Senate, of whom three certainly will sustain the President. In the House the carpet-baggers have less than a dozen, all of them eager for the spoils of office, and neither Mr. Blaipe nor his officious allies in the Northern Democratic press can put any sand in their gizzards."

GENERAL NOTES.

The committee in charge of the Revival Tabernacie in Chicago have finally consented to allow Mr. Thomas's orchestra to play within its walls.

The patent bell-punch has been introduced ecently on several street car lines in Sau Francisco. One company pays a royalty of 40 cents a day for every ich, and as 40 cars are kept on the track the expense of this mechanical detective service is \$16 a day, which represents the net dishonesty which the bellpunch must off set in order to be self-supporting. One of the conductors had a queer adventure on April 10. There was a picturesque miner in the car who had not paid his fare, and as the conductor went forward and took the little instrument from his pocket, the stranger sprang to his feet and drawing a revolver exclaimed, "I'll be blowed if you get the drop on me."

Seven years ago Francis Murphy kept a aloon, kicked a man down stairs, and was sent to jail for manslaughter. Last December he conducted a most remarkable temperance movement in Pittsburgh, where he obtained 20,000 signatures to the pledge. Subse quentiy he visited eighteen towns in Northern Pennsylvania and Western New-Yorg, and induced 35,000 persons to sign the pledge. In Buffalo a vigorous campaign was opened against intemperance, and about 2,300 converts put themselves on record. Mr. Murphy is now meeting with unequivocal success in Philadelphia, where his disciples already number 10,000. He preaches what he calls gospel temperance and does not favor prohib-tory legislation.

Wm. Scarlett, a miner, married widow Christins. The ceremony at Brancepeth Church was very interesting, and there was a brisk English breakfast at the bride's house, with much to eat and more to drink, One of the wedding guests was so incautious as to men-tion the fact that the bridegroom had another wife in the neighborhood. The bride murmured, "What does this mean t" The bridegroom knocked her down, kicked her in the ribs, and then jumped out of the window. When he was arrested he informed the judge that his first wife was dead, and he had taken measures to vindicate her was not under ground, and the magistrates were uning to sanction his third marriage.

The Bishop of London refused to consecrate St. Agnes Church, Kensington Park, last January, unless a certain figure in the large stained glass window above the chancel was removed. The figure was a full-length representation of the Virgin, surmounted by a crown of glory, and surrounded by a halo, placed side by side with a figure of the Savior, also surrounded by a halo. The objection was that in the figures as shown in the window the same honer was shown to the Virgin Mary as to the Savior. The objectionable figure was removed, the space was filled in with plain glass, and the church was conso-crated. During the first week of April the figure was re-placed in the window with the Bishop's consent. The crown about the Virgin's head had disappeared, but the halo remained.

Nathaniel McKay contradicts the statement that he employed two bullies to assist him in the assault on Col. McClure in Philadelphia. The man wao took his part, he explains, was his coachman, who seeing the struggle between them endeavored to prevent Gov. Curtin from interfering on behalf of the editor. Mr. McKay is undoubtedly correct; there were not two blackguards; there was only one coachman and himself. He also insists that it must be borne in mind that before he bought the whip he had employed legal means to protect his business reputation. He refers to various indictments and a trial in Philadelphia last October, the details of which it is quite unnecessary for The Tribune to read, and it was in consequence of his failure to get justice in a legitimate way through the courts that he took the law into his own hands.

The depositors of the Bank of Lansingburgh, N. Y., which recently became insolvent owing to invest ments in coal and railroad stocks and general mismanagement, bad a consultation on Wednesday afternoon. It was not a pleasant occasion; nobody was in a humor for a joke; little was done beyond the passage of a resolution recommending the appointment of experts to examine the accounts of the bank. It now appears that the officers invested in only four kinds of railroad stock (New-Jersey Central, Rock Island, Michigan Central, and Lake Shore), and the shares are now worth only \$155.124. the shrinkage since they were purchased having been nearly \$500,000. The receiver is new paying a dividend of 25 per cent, and the depositors are whisting plaintively.

John Weiss, in his lecture on "Music," at Wesleyan Hall, Boston, last Tuesday, contended that Beethoven's symphonics represent moods and not defi-nite and fixed ideas, since they are the unstudied expressions of the composer's mind and deepest thought. Their influence, he said, is to bring the mind into a sense of nearness to other minds, to give it an idea of its capabilities never before dreamed of, and to unite it by subtle links to the mind of the composer himself. "That is a Barmecide feast." said he, "which certain critics would have you enjoy. They expect you to detect a complete syllogism, formed by the four movements of a symphony; to find in the tossing of the wind instruments the composer's despair, and in the grand chord of the finale the triumph of hope. But if words could express what the symphony means, there would be no excuse for the symphony." Here is one of Mr. Weiss's mystical sen-tences: "The earthquake widens in concentric circles till the earth's boson swallows its own shudder, and ten thousand harp strings snap at the touch of its ruthless power.

PUBLIC OPINION.

If Mr. Hayes keeps on much longer as he has begun, it will become necessary to appoint a receiver the Republican party.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) The real Bourbonism of our political era is to be found in New-England. Mr. Hayes's troubles, as a peacemaker, will come from the East, not from the South.—[Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

We notice that Senator Morton is not telegraphing "stalwart" letters. Morton is a man it is necessary to quarrel with at times, but he always had a good deal of sense.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

Thus far, unquestionably, the Administration of President Hayes has the cordial sympathy and support of the most intelligent, humans, and patriotic sentiment of the country. And that is the surest and most lasting foundation.—[Harper's Weekly (Rep.)

Mr. Blaine was not always so flery and untamed in his Southern policy. A good many Republicans out this way do not forget that while Speaker of the House he virtually defeated the Force bill. Had